

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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January 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 65°
Humidity 67° 48°

WEATHER FORECAST
FIRE
Barometer 30.23

January 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 45° 2 p.m. 48°
Humidity 79° 67°

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

3124 日一千九百二十年卯乙

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

大英正月十五號

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PLOT TO EMBROIL ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN GERMANY.

Admissions by the Minister of Finance.

THE TSAR ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS ADMITTED.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Prussian Diet, Dr. von Lenz, the Minister for Finance, in asking for the authorisation of an issue of £150,000,000 Sterling Exchequer Bonds, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer. He admitted the scarcity of foodstuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but he said the highest point was already reached. He announced huge increase in individual and company income taxes.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

HERR LEIBNECHT EXPelled.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
The German Socialist Party has expelled Herr Leibnacht, owing to "his continuous gross offences against his duties as a member."

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

January 14, 2.00 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Tsar, in a New Year address to the forces, pays a tribute to their glorious self-sacrifice in harassing the enemy and checking his invasion. "Remember our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory." Consequently there can be no peace without victory which must be achieved at whatever pains.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A PLOT TO EMBROIL THE NATIONS.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, has revealed to Mr. Lansing a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States. Numerous letters from a fictitious address in Toronto, signed by an alleged British Colonel, have been mailed to the United States, urging Americans to enlist in the British Army.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY TRADING.

NEW BILL PENDING.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading with Great Britain will be introduced in the House of Commons next week.

MILE END ELECTION.

"LIGHTS UP" THE CRY.

January 14, 1.55 p.m.
The election cry at the Mile End bye-election is "lights up" on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing (the Independent candidate) who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MILITARY HONOURS.

SERVICES TO COUNTRY REWARDED.

January 13, 2.40 p.m.
A Gazette of 55 pages of military honours has been published. It includes all ranks of arms, also a number of nurses, and many Australasians and Canadians, honoured with Companionships of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George, Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, and Distinguished Service medals.

The following are Commanders of the Bath:—Lieut.-Generals E. A. H. Alderson, Charles L. Woolcombe, Major-Generals St. Leger Barter, A. Wilson, Edward L. Hakin, John E. Gough, Cross of St. Michael and St. George:—General Sir H. C. O. Plumer.

The following are promoted Lieutenants-Generals:—John Lindsey Keir, Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, E. H. H. Allenby. Companions of the Bath:—Major-General Pirie, Surgeon-General Ford, Colonels R. B. Fell, Wallerstein, G. M. Heath, W. K. McClintock, L. A. Stoopford, Scrase Dickens, C. H. James, F. L. Banon, M. G. Wilkinson, J. E. Bush, R. Dawson, C. T. Shipton, E. F. Brereton, R. S. Orsley, C. Rose, C. A. Fowler, W. H. Faskett, G. H. Nicholson, A. W. Cay, F. A. Macfarlane, N. M. Smyth, W. A. Liddell, Straubenzee, G. S. Cartwright, H. Rouse, W. H. Smith (Ordinance), Right Honourable J. E. B. Seely, J. C. Chambers (Army Service Corps), C. E. Badworth (Artillery), Sation, Assistant Adjutant General the Honourable M. G. Talbot and Medical Officers B. B. Grayfoot, J. Maher, M. J. Sexton, J. J. Russell, E. G. Browne, W. C. Beevor, H. M. Gray, Sir Bertrand Dawson, M. W. Russell.

There is a large number of Companions of St. Michael and St. George, including Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Lieut.-Colonels C. C. Leveson Gower, C. W. Tribe (41st Dragoons), J. A. Hamilton (Medicals), W. C. Anderson (1st Gurkhas), C. F. Templer, E. H. Callen (34th Sikh Pioneers), Majors H. M. Crudias, W. W. Jeardwine (Medicals).

Promoted Major-Generals:—Colonels C. W. Jacob, W. G. Walker.

There is a number of promotions to Brevet rank, many D.S.O.'s, and military crosses.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

MINERS' FEDERATION OPPOSED.

January 13, 3.30 p.m.
It is officially announced that the Miners' Federation had an overwhelming majority against the Bill, and it has been decided to call a further meeting to consider future action in the event of the Bill passing.

THE MINERS' ANTI-COMPULSION VOTE WAS:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Against | 653,190 |
| For | 38,106 |
| Neutral | 25,240 |

FRENCH WAR LOAN.

A HUGE TOTAL.

January 13, 3.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the complete returns of the French Loan show that the total is over six hundred millions sterling.

The total subscriptions to the French loans are six hundred and five million sterling.

In the Paris Chamber, M. Briand said that forty millions sterling had been subscribed instead of which twenty-four millions came from England, towards the French loan.

WAR TELEGRAMS

RUSSIAN AND JAPAN.

GRAND DUKE'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

January 13, 3.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch has arrived to convey the Tsar's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation. He was met at the station by the Emperor, Princess Shishimi and Kunin, and all the high officials. He received the diplomatic corps in the afternoon, and dined with the Emperor at the Palace in the evening.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL.

January 13, 9.40 p.m.
The Grand Duke George Michaelovitch had an audience at the Palace and it was a most brilliant ceremonial. He presented the Order of St. Andrew to the Emperor and the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress. The Emperor thanked him most cordially and decorated the Grand Duke with the Order of the Goryashevsk. A banquet followed, with toasts. The Emperor emphasised the increasing respect and confidence between Japan and Russia. The Grand Duke, in acknowledgment, said that Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the war had evoked unbounded gratitude and guaranteed a lasting friendship.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

FRENCH BLOW UP BRIDGES.

January 13, 3.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that the French blew up the railway bridge at Demirhisar over the river Struma, as a precautionary measure.

In the Balkans the French blew up railway bridges at Demirhisar and Killinder as a military necessity.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MUCH ACTIVITY

January 13, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states that the Germans sustained two minor defeats in the regions of Somme and Champagne. It appears that the German prison gas at Forges blew back on the enemy trenches owing to a change of wind. The French batteries at the same time bombarded the Germans most violently.

FOUR AEROPLANES MISSING.

January 13, 11.10 a.m.
General Haig in a communiqué says the enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy, followed by a bombing attack, which was repulsed. To-day there was some hostile shelling at Givenchy, but generally it was quiet. Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.
A Paris communiqué announces a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Lille, where the German trenches and shelters were destroyed. A German regiment entering Roie was caught by our fire. A German 4 inch. battery was silenced on the plateau of Vaucelles. There were minor operations in Champagne and Argoone.

SIR ALI IMAM.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
Sir Ali Imam has been received by the King at Buckingham Palace and has been made a temporary member of the Atheneum Club.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

ARRIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
General Smith Durrien has arrived in Cape Town.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE HOUSE.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons in reply to Sir John Rees, who suggested that the connection between India and Mesopotamia was distant, and the connection between Egypt and Mesopotamia might become closer, Mr. Tenant said he did not think it likely that the arrangement whereby the Mesopotamia expedition was controlled by the R.A.F. would be altered.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS
NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.
CONDENSED.

The death is announced of Sir William W. Onslow.

Huge increases in individual and company income taxes in Germany are announced.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice has revealed to Mr. Lansing a plot to embroil Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Alexander McRobert has given to Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 yearly for a lectureship on pathology.

A Bill dealing with enemy companies and firms trading with Great Britain will be introduced in the House of Commons next week.

Two of the latest accidents, owing to the darkened London streets, include a Judge and a member of the House of Commons.

The German Socialist Party has expelled Herr Leibnacht, owing to "his continuous gross offences against his duties as a member."

The election cry at the Mile End bye-election is "lights up" on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing, who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London.

The German Minister of Finance admits the scarcity of food-stuffs and the higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but says the highest point is already reached.

The Tsar, in a message to his troops, says:—"Remember our belief that Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory."

Sir Thomas Holland, in an article published in the *Advertiser*, on the export of bones, points out the serious annual loss to India which is deficient in supplies of mineral phosphates.

The German Minister for Finance, in asking for the authorisation of an issue of £150,000,000 Sterling Exchequer Bonds, declared that it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of the war any longer.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

De Villiers Theatre, at Kowloon—6 p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. meeting; noon.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

The Races—Last day for entries.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—Drawing of debentures, at 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Diocesan School and Orphanage—Prize distribution by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, at noon.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

Bellios Public School—Prize distribution by Lady May, at noon.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

Ellis Kadovis School—Prize distribution by Hon. Mr. C. Severn, at 11 a.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

Queen's College—Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, at noon.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

City Hall—Piano Recital by Mr. Derman Fuller; 9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, at 11.30 a.m.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

Meeting of shareholders, at 11.45 a.m.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Meeting of shareholders, at noon.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION

GENERAL NEWS

Castles Change Hands.
Mr. D. A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian Coal Combine, has purchased the Monmouthshire estates of the late Mrs. Parry-Herrick, of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, comprising over 4,000 acres and including two historic castles.

The Blue Cross.

Lady Smith-Dorrien, president of the Blue Cross Fund, has issued a timely appeal on behalf of this fund, which came into being to alleviate the sufferings of horses, the enforced allies of the combatants in the war. The fund arises out of the work of "Our Dumb Friends League."

Gold Wanted.

His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry has published an important notice, inviting the population to give to the Treasurer all the gold coins, either French or foreign, in their possession, in exchange for either silver coins, bank notes or bonds of the National Defence, according to their choice. To each person exchanging his gold, a certificate is given attesting his payment and intended to serve as a souvenir of his patriotic act.

Japanese Exploits in Practical Chemistry.

The new preparations of salvarsans made by Dr. Sudzuki and Mr. Iwataki, of the Tokyo University, are now on the market under the name of salminor and ehrmannor respectively. Japanese medical colleges and universities are now using these preparations in place of the German-made article. Dr. Sakurai, of the Osaka Medical College, says that though the new salvarsans are different in name, they are exactly the same in essence. Neither of them is a whit inferior to the German salvarsans, and the price is the same as that quoted for the latter before the war.—*Exchange*.

Cheating the Chartered Bank.

Mr. R. Sundaran Iyer, a valik of the Madras High Court, has been sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating the Chartered Bank. Sundaran Iyer went to England last year as a witness before the Indian Finance Commission, and it is alleged that he obtained £50 on one occasion and £200 on another occasion from the London office of the Chartered Bank by representing falsely that he had accounts with the Madras branch of the Bank. The Magistrate said accused's conduct from start to finish had been dishonourable.

Spanish Pretender Arrested.

Paris, November 30.—The *Journal des Débats* says that Don Jaime of Bourbon, pretender to the Spanish throne, has again been arrested in Austria. Don Jaime, living in Italy, requested permission of Emperor Francis Joseph to visit his estate at Frohsdorf, Austria. It is said he was informed he might travel freely anywhere in Austria, but that the day after his arrival at Frohsdorf he was placed under arrest, to be held until the end of the war. Don Jaime was arrested at Frohsdorf last year for addressing to his partisans an appeal to side with France in the war. He was released on condition that he left the country.

The Ex-Khedive.

As is well known, the ex-Khedive of Egypt has never accepted his deposition by the British Government, but El Mokattam announces that Abbas Hilmy Pasha is now sent in his resignation to the Sultan of Turkey. The *Khedive's* story is that, while in Italy, Abbas Hilmy, whose family is on excellent terms with the Italian Court, was commissioned by the Kaiser to intrigue for the preservation of Italian neutrality. The Kaiser, furious at his failure, refused to see Abbas Hilmy when he was recently in Berlin. Having vainly sought an audience, and piqued at the rebuff, Abbas Hilmy sent in his resignation to Stamboul, alleging intrigues and public worries.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE' is sure to tempt you.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE
From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 1st February 1916, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to the General Manager.

Hongkong 13th January 1916.

NOTICES

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On and after the 1st of March 1916, the present Light at Cape Collions will be replaced by 5th Order Aza Light of the following:

Character—Flashing-on second light followed by 5 seconds darkness making in all 10 flashes per minute.

This light shows bright to Eastward from N.W. to S.E. and red to Westward. Vessels are warned to keep in bright sector.

C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N. Harbour Master & Co. Harbour Department.

Hongkong 8th January 1916.

NOTICE

The businesses of Architects and Civil Engineers carried on by COLEBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. E. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS and WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm name will be LITTLE, ADAMS and WOOD and the business of the firm will be carried on at their offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore. COLEBOURNE LITTLE, F. E. J. ADAMS, A. M. L. MARSHALL WOOD, A. R. B. A. January 1st 1916.

NOTICE

I have this day established myself under the style and firm name of JOHN WILKIE & CO. Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents and will carry on business at Hotel Mansions, 1st floor, and at Missions' Building, Canton.

JOHN WILKIE, Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

NOTICE

We have this day authorized Mr. P. W. A. WILKIE to sign our firm's procurations.

JOHN WILKIE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE' is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE:

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon. Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed House in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. Offices in Des Voeux Road, Central. Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak. No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay. Godowns at Wanchai. No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Ravenshaw East Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply to Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.

TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehenge," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bath-room.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.

EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

FOR

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS

TRY

WING ON CO., LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING

AND

FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete

Stock in the Colony.

TELEPHONE 198.

HIMRODS

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of the Company which was adjourned on the 13th day of December last, will be continued on Monday the 17th day of January 1916 at 12 o'clock noon at the offices of the Company in Hongkong when the Resolution for the adoption of New Articles will be voted on.

By Order

R. M. Dyer,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

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R. M. Dyer,

Chief Manager.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICE

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Onslow.

Center's Service to the "Telegraph." London. Received January 15. The death is announced of Sir William W. Onslow, formerly a Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment.

PATHOLOGY.

A New Endowment. London. Received January 15. Sir Alexander McRobert has given to Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 yearly for a lectureship on pathology, especially malignant diseases.

INDIAN EXPORTS.

A Serious Loss.

London. Received January 15. Sir Thomas Holland, in an article published in the "Indianian" on the export of bones, points out the serious annual loss to India which is deficient in supplies of mineral phosphate. The bones exported represent the annual removal of twenty-two thousand tons of phosphoric acid, while the grain exported represents a loss of twenty-five thousand tons. But while the bones are worth half a million sterling, the wheat is worth forty millions.

DARKENED STREETS.

Two More Accidents.

London. Received January 15. Two of the latest accidents, owing to the darkened London streets, include a Judge and a member of the House of Commons.

THE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

Some Further Details.

Since we published our account of the tragedy at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday in the particulars have come to hand respecting the deceased, Sydney Godden. It appears that the deceased, who was 52 years of age, and who came East about a year ago, was well known in Canton and had been engaged during the past summer on Conservancy work on the West River in connection with the Kwangtung Government's scheme of flood prevention.

He was on his way back to Australia, and had booked his passage by the Nikko Maru, which was due to sail from the Colony yesterday afternoon. During the day he went to the Public Works Department to take farewell of Mr. W. J. Cooper, to whom he had a letter of introduction.

While there has not been discovered any real cause which would lead deceased to take his life, papers were found showing that he had had two sons killed in the war, one in France and the other at sea. Reference was also found in his papers to the disposal of his property.

The inquest has not yet been fixed.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| January 1 | ... Tons 142 |
| " 2 | ... 137 |
| " 3 | ... 135 |
| " 4 | ... 127 |
| " 5 | ... 125 |
| " 6 | ... 128 |
| " 7 | ... 139 |
| " 8 | ... 132 |
| " 9 | ... 138 |
| " 10 | ... 150 |
| " 11 | ... 133 |
| " 12 | ... 248 |
| " 13 | ... 237 |
| " 14 | ... 255 |
| Total to 14th inst. | |
| 2,236 | |
| Daily average | |
| 159.71 | |

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

Two Bomb Incidents Reported.

(From our own Correspondent)

Canton, January 13.

It is reported that there were three bomb explosions in our city yesterday, the 12th inst. At No. 18, Sai Ho Street, Old City, some workmen were engaged in making an excavation for the foundation of a new house on the ruins of an old one. Suddenly one of their pick axes came in contact with a buried bomb which exploded, fatally wounding two of the workmen. Nobody is able to account for the presence of this bomb, but it is evident those who exploded it were innocent of any intention of so doing, as they were the only sufferers.

At about eleven in the evening of the same day, people living on or near the western Bund were startled by a violent explosion. Upon investigation it was found that a dynamite bomb had been set off in front of the Electric Light Works. Two men, a policeman and a coolie, were instantly killed, and three others were severely wounded. The street was somewhat torn up and trifling damage done to the building in which the Electric Light Works and offices are located. Shameen Makes Preparations.

Some years ago the authorities in Shamen deemed it wise to erect a barbed wire blockade along the Canton sides of the island, with the intention of having the wires electrified. This, however, was never done. They have now repaired the entanglement and have completed arrangements to have the electric current turned on at once. A small fort has also been erected on the British bridge to aid in the defence, if it be required.

Army for Shek Lung.

In view of the continuous disturbances along the course of the East River General Lung has sent Capt. Li Man-fu with 800 infantry to be stationed at Shek Lung. This place is considered one of the busiest and most important marts in Kwantung.

TRAINING NOTES.

This Morning's Gallops.

There was a larger crowd at the pony training at Happy Valley this morning, as to-day was recognised by the racing fraternity of the Colony as being one of supreme importance in the gallops, and an occasion which would give some indication of the capabilities of the subscription griffins. This morning was in reality a morning for weeding out the "duds," apparently few in number, judging from the display of form which they exhibited. Still the fact remains that some will have to go by the board, and it is unlikely that they will be allowed to participate further in the training. In some instances where the animal was a superb specimen, it seemed to lack that spirit to make a game attempt. Indifferent form, however, is not always the fault of the pony, the rider often being responsible, inasmuch as he fails to use initiative in bringing out the best in his mount, and, instead of nipping in the bud any signs of slackening, very often fosters this weakness under the mistaken impression that time will show improvement. It is just as easy, however, to err on the other side, as was seen this morning, certain of the riders revealing a serious lack of judgment, with the result that instead of training their griffins in easy stages, and nursing their best points, they over-exerted them, by going too strong in the first lap of a long run, thus by the time the appointed post had been passed the animals were beaten "to the wire." There is no doubt by this time owners know the worth of their possessions, and it is equally certain that good-bye has been said to many.

Notwithstanding, there were fifty or sixty gallops this morning, but indifferent times were shown on the whole. It would be invidious as yet to single out for special mention any particular pony, but in the majority of cases there is ample room for improvement. Better results will no doubt be seen in a fortnight or so, after careful and judicious training.

TYphoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day.—Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E and 19 degrees Lat. N, moving northward.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Peras Yingchow from Shanghai on Jan 14—
Noyes Mr W D
Ritchie Mrs W D
Per as Team from Manila on Jan 14.

Carried Mr N
Parra Mr J
Per as Chiyo Maru on Jan. 14 from San Francisco etc—
Allen E M Mr d Mrs

Ashmead Mr W K
Aitken Mr H

Berry Mr F
Burbank Mr F & Mrs

Brown G E Mr and Mrs

Bullne Miss M
Bailey B Mr and Mrs

Bianca Mrs V L
Briggs G W Mr and Mrs

Belt n Mr O
Clemes Rev and Mrs S

Conant Mr H A R
Callahan Mr D W

Denson Capt H C

Davis Mr F
Edson Mr H A

Enders Mrs E A
Glass Mrs R J

Hiers Mr H H

Hoyt Mr W H

Gilmour Mr and R K

Goldsberry Mr J P
Guttermann Mr F W

Garside Mrs A C
Hadley Miss K

Helvering Mr and Mrs E

Hevering Mr K

Hoberger Mr P

Holabank Mr F A

Jurka Mr S

Jefferson Mr and Mrs

Janin Miss L

Jones Rev U S E

Kirschbaum Mrs E M

McVean Miss G

McKee Miss F

Mitchell Mr C C

Launt Mr J

Mandell Mr and Mrs G H

Myers Miss M S

McNorton Mr A D

Nels n Col and Mrs C E

Obbo n Mrs E B

Pa son Mr G

Phister Mr W B

Phister Miss M

Pickham Miss H

Razon Mr B

Reat Mr S

Reel Mr and Mrs J H

Snaith Mr J F

Stryker Mr J B B

Saunder Mrs A C

Scott Mr E

Schneider Mr and Mrs F E

Taylor Rev & Mrs S

Thompson Mr G B

Thompson Mr and Mrs S W

Weirman Mr H J J

Wyeth Mrs J

Wyeth Mrs J H

Anderson Mr A S

Burdett Mr T H

Franklin Mr A R

Fruit Mr H J

Howard Mr and Mrs E

Harvey Mrs A M

Howard Mrs H S

Jeffries Mr and Mrs

Pan Mr K P

Woodhead Mr C

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Bramwell Mr and Mrs

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Hayashi Mr

Hilton Mr

Jesco Miss

Ledesma Mrs

Ledesma Mr

Majnara Mr

McRobert Mr

Iwamoto Mr

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Souter Mrs

Szeider Mr

Thomas Mr

West Mr

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Yoshida Mr

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By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.

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Next departure from Hongkong on or about January 20, for SWATOW, Belawan Deli (eventually: Penang) and Singapore only.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said | Sawa Maru Capt. T. Seine | THURS. 27th Jan. at noon |

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICTORIA, BC. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama | Sado Maru Capt. Murazumi | SUN. 16th Jan. at 4 p.m. |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thun Island, Townsville and Brisbane | SAWA Maru Capt. T. Hori | TUES. 25th Jan. at noon |
| CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon | Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto | TUESDAY. 1st Feb. |

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo | Bombay Maru Capt. Terada | THURSDAY. 27th Jan. |
| SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe | Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki | THURSDAY. 27th Jan. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama | Tosa Maru Capt. Fukano | TUESDAY. 25th Jan. |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama | Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka | TUES. 27th Jan. at 10 a.m. |

• Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

LOG BOOK

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. A. E. McGregor, acting chief officer, Derwent, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Brath has been appointed chief officer, Shingcheong.

Mr. G. A. Abren has been appointed chief officer, Shipping.

Mr. J. Neatby has been appointed third officer, Glenogle—Shipping and Engineering.

Astore.

The Japanese steamer Teahan Maru was reported ashore off Morian Point, near Eching, on January 2. The Nanhai Maru was standing by and it was not anticipated that much difficulty would be experienced in getting her off.

Japanese Steamers Chartered to Foreigners.

The Asahi reports—on the authority of the Japan Shipowners' Association—that forty-three Japanese steamers aggregating 138,000 tons are now under charter to foreign firms or individuals.

Most of the vessels are engaged in ocean services.

The Peiho.

Up to the close of the year, the icebreakers in the Peiho had succeeded in keeping the Bar and river open to navigation as far as the Bund at Tientsin n. though there were a considerable number of drifting flocs in the river. The depth of water on Taku Bar was given as 15 ft. L.W.O.S.T.

Sourabaya's Floating Dock.

The 14,000 ton floating dry dock which was in 1913 towed from the Netherlands to Sourabaya, is to be exploited by a private company, a contract having been entered into between the Minister for the Colonies and Sourataya Drydock Co. This company, which works a floating dry dock of its own and hired grounds with a water front and a repair harbour from the Government for its workshop in the new commercial harbour at Sourabaya, will now in addition lease the 14,000 ton dry dock. This arrangement guarantees adequate facilities for the docking and repair of ships in the port of Sourabaya.

Notice to Mariners.

Foothow district—Notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River. The Kimpai Middle Ground Buoy has been discontinued. A black Buoy, to be known as the Middle Ground Lower Buoy, has been moored in 10 feet of water on the northern edge of the Middle Ground. From the Buoy, Rocky Head bears S. 80° W., distant 129 miles. A red Buoy, to be known as the Middle Ground Upper Buoy, has been moored in 12 feet of water on the southern edge of the shoal to the southward of Kwantao Village. From the Buoy, Rocky Head bears N. 61° W., distant 41 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides.

Amoy Shipping.

(a) Under General Regulations. Contrary to expectations, there is but a very slight falling off in shipping to China during 1914 as compared with previous years.

After a few days' dislocation immediately on the outbreak of the war, shipping quickly resumed an almost normal course, with the exception of the big coolie liners to and from Singapore, which are reported to have been sold or chartered for transport purposes.

(b) Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.—The entries and clearances of steam launches to and from ports in the estuary and along the coast have again decreased somewhat, but the class of boats used in this trade seems to be improving.

Passenger Traffic.—The coolie traffic during the year has been an average one. Singapore took 50,811 and sent back 50,826. The coast ports account for 15,528 departures and 22,379 arrivals of Chinese passengers, and Hongkong respectively for 8,118 and 12,988. The excess of inward over outward passengers under the two latter headings is probably accounted for by coolies from Singapore having been transhipped at Hongkong or Swatow.

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(Projected Sailing from Hongkong. Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

MANILA Loongsang Sat, 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Foochow Kwangsang Sun, 18th Jan. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong Tak-sing Mon, 17th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI Wiesang Thur, 20th Jan. at 8 p.m.
MANILA Yuen-sang Sat, 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE Pang & Calcutta Chungsang Sat, 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI Choy-sang Sun, 23rd Jan. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN Hinsang Tues, 25th Jan. at noon.
SPORE Pang & Calcutta Oungsang Wed, 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE Pang & Calcutta Namsang Tues, 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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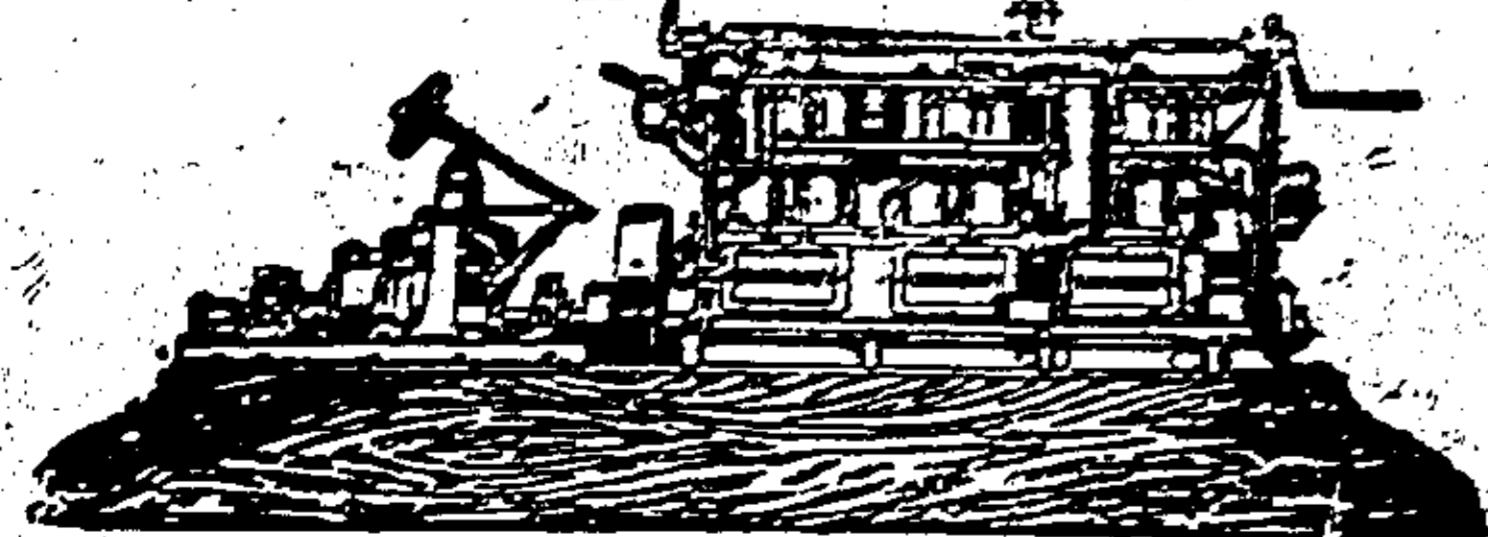
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| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London & Marseilles via Ports | Sawa Maru | N. Y. K. 27, Jan. | |
| Marseilles via Saigon & Ports | Porthos | P. Thomas 29, Jan. | |
| London & Ports | Kansas | G. L. Ltd. 15, Feb. | |

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Chiyo M. | T. K. K. | 5, Jan. |
| Victoria B.C. & Seattle etc. | Awa M. | N. Y. K. | 25, Jan. |
| Vancouver | E. of Japan | C. P. R. | 2, Feb. |
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Persia M. | T. K. K. | 3, Feb. |
| San Francisco | Tjondari | J. C. J. L. | 11, Feb. |
| San Francisco | China | C. M. S. S. | 12, Feb. |
| San Foo via Manila & Japan etc. | Tenyu M. | T. K. K. | 15, Feb. |
| Vancouver | Monteagle | C. P. R. | 16, Feb. |
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Nippon M. | T. K. K. | 29, Feb. |
| New York via Cape | Skipton C. | D. & Co. | 29, Jan. |
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Egremont C. | D. & Co. | Feb. |
| San Foo via Shai & Japan etc. | Dairen M. | T. K. K. | 3, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Anyo M. | T. K. K. | 10, Mar. |
| San Foo via Shanghai & Japan | Shinyo M. | T. K. K. | 13, Mar. |
| Vancouver | E. of Russia | C. P. R. | 14, Mar. |
| San Francisco | S. of Japan | C. P. R. | 15, Mar. |
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc. | Tjikembang | J. C. J. L. | 11, Apr. |
| San Francisco | China | C. M. S. S. | 14, Apr. |

AUSTRALIA

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Empire | G. L. Co. | 17, Jan. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Changsha | B. & S. | 28, Jan. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Eastern | G. L. Co. | 31, Jan. |
| Sydney & Melbourne via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 15, Feb. |
| Sydney & Melbourne via Manila | Aldenham | G. L. Co. | 23, Feb. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Paiyuan | B. & S. | 28, Feb. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 15, Mar. |

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Shanghai | Kwongsang | J. M. Co. | 16, Jan. |
| Haiphong | Tikini | J. C. J. L. | 16, Jan. |
| Tamsui & Keeling | Keiyo M. | O. S. K. | 16, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Kaijo M. | O. S. K. | 16, Jan. |
| Bombay via Singapore etc. | Linchow | B. & S. | 16, Jan. |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow | Bombay M. | N. Y. K. | 17, Jan. |
| Amoy & Tjikembang | Haimun | D. L. Co. | 18, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Moji & Kobe | Sosha M. | O. S. K. | 19, Jan. |
| Manila, Cebu and Ilorilo | Kirin M. | N. Y. K. | 20, Jan. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Kueichow | B. & S. | 20, Jan. |
| Manila | Chungsang | J. M. Co. | 22, Jan. |
| Sandakan | Hinsang | J. M. Co. | 22, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Andre L. | M. M. | 24, Jan. |
| Batavia, Sourabaya etc. | Banni M. | D. & Co. | 24, Jan. |
| Mauritius and South African Ports | Salamis | B. L. L. | 25, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Tosa M. | N. Y. K. | 25, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Miyazaki M. | N. Y. K. | 25, Jan. |
| Moji, Kobe & Yokohama | Hokuto M. | D. & Co. | 26, Jan. |
| Calcutta via Singapore etc. | Colombo M. | N. Y. K. | 1, Feb. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Namsang | J. C. J. L. | 1, Feb. |
| Batavia, Sourabaya etc. | Van S. | J. C. J. L. | 6, Feb. |
| Moji, Kobe & Yokohama | Bomeo M. | D. & Co. | 15, Feb. |
| Java | Kijun M. | D. & Co. | 23, Feb. |
| Java | Tjikembang | J. C. J. L. | 11, Mar. |
| | Karimoon | J. C. J. L. | 13, Mar. |

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| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | EMPERESS OF ASIA |

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

DIPLOMACY AND BATTLE IN THE BALKANS

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITALY'S CAMPAIGN.

[By Frank H. Simonds in the *American Review of Reviews*]

I. The War Goes South.

In November the great Allied offensive in the West dropped to mere fitful cannonading, the great drive was over, and it had amounted to a local success in Champagne and a smaller local triumph in Artois. The German lines had neither been pierced nor broken. On the other hand, the Germans, having brought many divisions from the Russian front, made desperate but unsuccessful attempts to regain lost ground. Aside from very minor incidental successes,—a trench here, a hilltop there,—they failed with heavy losses, and the deadlock remained.

On the Eastern front the tide went out of the German effort about Riga. By mid-November German bulletins conceded the abandonment of some positions along the Dvina, the Russians claimed material successes on the south in the thin strip of Galicia remaining to them, including 120,000 prisoners, ten weeks' beg. Everywhere they were on the offensive, but nowhere did their offensive yet achieve material results. But it was unmistakable that what had occurred in France after the Marne and the Yser was taking place in Russia. The Slavs, like the French, had escaped destruction, were beginning to come back, making their first pushes against the German positions, wholly similar to the first "nibbles" of the Allies in the West many months before.

German newspapers and military writers now recognised the fact that the effort to put Russia out of the running had failed. They recognised it by comments which showed Russia on the offensive and still determined to push the war. They recognised it by their comments on the new Balkan campaign, in which they agreed that the promise of "victorious peace" was now to be seen. In sum, in the West, November made it patent that any Allied intention to break through the German lines had failed completely of its greater purpose, despite local successes, and in the same fashion established the fact that the German campaign to eliminate Russia had equally definitively failed after far greater successes. To the deadlock in the West there had been added now the deadlock in the East.

Meantime, the great German drive to the Golden Horn occupied the attention of the whole world. In France a cabinet fell because of the failure of Allied diplomacy at Athens and Sofia. In Great Britain there was a political crisis, which ended without a change of ministry, but in a remaking of military organisation, the first signs of which were the visit of Joffre to London and of Kitchener to the Mediterranean.

On the whole, the area of British discontent and disappointment was greater than ever before since the war began. Yet out of both the French and British crises there emerged unmistakable proof that the determination of the French and British peoples was unshaken, that there was no promise or thought of peace. In British France called her atheist man, Briand reaffirmed Vittorio's Pledge of war, until Alsace-Lorraine as well as Belgium was reclaimed, while Sir Edward Grey again repeated Argente's famous declaration of the inflexible purpose of Britain to dictate peace on the ruins of Prussian militarism. When Belgium had been freed and France made secure,

From Germany by indirect and direct routes rumours of peace continued to flow,—peace which was still described as "victorious," but peace founded on discoveries only to German eyes and disclosing the growing looting of the German people for an end of strife. With these rumours came reports of suffering from food shortage, the description of new regulations to conserve food products, culminating in the taking over by the government of all food supplies. Maximilian Hader's frank statement, "The German people is in distress," was the most tangible evidence of the situation. Even

in the face of this, the world believed German scarcity was exaggerated, but in it was found new Allied confidence that the British blockade was at last making itself felt positively as well as negatively.

Turning now to the main military operation, I shall try to describe briefly the apparent reasons for the third great German bid for decision, the march on Constantinople, the attitude of Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania, the failure of Allied diplomacy and the progress of the campaign itself. I shall also summarise the Italian campaign, which was marked by very severe fighting particularly on the Isonzo front.

II. Germany's Purpose.
Everyone is sufficiently familiar now with the two great efforts of German military strategy, to recognise both their character and their failure as means to end the war by decisive victory. The first blow, that at France, failed at the Marne and the Yser, but left all Belgium and some 8,000 square miles of France, the great industrial and mining regions, in German hands.

The second blow, against Russia, finally failed at Vilna in August, when the Slavs ended the last and most dangerous enveloping movement, but this campaign left all Poland, the Courland, and a considerable portion of Old and White Russia in German hands,—above 125,000 square miles.

Only England of the original foes had so far escaped any serious harm. The submarine campaign had failed. The Zeppelins had proved useless as military operations. Safe in her islands, Great Britain was following her ancient course and supplying the enemies of a continental foe with money, with supplies, with growing land forces, while using her fleet to suffocate the economic life of the enemy, and to help sweep up his outlying colonies. As England had so far escaped injury, there could be no peace with her on German terms until Britain had been seriously hurt. How could this be done?

The only possible approach to Britain was through British colonies accessible by land. There were Egypt and India. If Serbia were conquered and Bulgaria enlisted, the road from Berlin to the Golden Horn would be open to German munitions and officers, and these would meet needs of thousands of Turkish troops lacking in arms, ammunition, or famine leaders. Once this help were supplied, Turkish attack under German direction might be directed against Egypt by Suez, against India by the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris. One campaign would revive the strategy of Napoleon, the other the memories of Alexander the Great.

For the British Empire the German have always rightly maintained that Suez is the most vital point the "Heel of Achilles," to use their phrase. Egypt conquered, the Suez Canal closed, India would be isolated, British rule in North Africa destroyed. Turkish expeditions would be able to push east along the route of Mohammedan conquest to Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria, and first British and then French and Italian colonial power would be imperilled, alike by invading armies and revolting subjects still faithful to Islam.

Under the shadow of such a catastrophe, before Egypt were lost or India repelled by invasion and by insurrection, already suggested in November reports, Britain might consent to make peace. To save her empire she might agree to betray her Allies, every German believes, implicitly in the legend of "perfidious Albion"—or she might persuade her stricken Allies to join in the appeal for a peace which would give Germany much in territory, but leave them territorially undiminished save in the case of Russia. For colossal indemnities German armies would agree to evacuate Belgium and France.

For ten years Napoleon had striven to reach Great Britain in his fight for world empire. To England belongs the responsibility for his final destruction, because Britain alone, immune from attack, could give financial and other support to his enemies. England was playing the same role again with the same success. The war had become a duel between Germany and Great Britain. If Great Britain were brought to terms Germany's other foes might be expected to seek peace, but unless Britain were struck, or at least threatened and terrified into a peace, then numbers, wealth, and sea power would ultimately win against William II, as they had against Napoleon.

Here is the foundation of German strategy. The campaign through Serbia to the Golden Horn is a blow aimed at Great Britain, an effort to strike at the foundations of the British Empire and compel peace by bringing to reason the one foe still free from any fears of German invasion or any wounds incident to German occupation. In going to Constantinople the German opened a new field and took on a fresh campaign, because it was the single avenue of approach to Britain and until Britain was reached, until the British Empire was threatened, it was clear to them peace was impossible.

It is necessary to recognise that German writers expected and expected that the threat will have the effect desired without a protracted campaign, they expect to make peace at Cairo, not Bombay; on the Nile, not the Ganges, but to understand the campaign it must be accepted as a blow at Great Britain, which is of small importance in the whole war, if it ends with the conquest of the Balkans or the temporary domination of Turkish Anatolia.

III. Bulgaria.
Two things combine to explain the Allied diplomatic disaster in the Balkans,—the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the complete misunderstanding of the Bulgarian situation, which was at all times the key to the diplomatic problem of the Balkans. The failure at Dardanelles resulted in a loss of prestige that was fatal, because, coupled with the Russian disasters and the deadlock in the West, it gave rise to the conviction that Germany was bound to win.

The mistakes at Souda and in the hills of and beyond reach of the true Bulgarian purpose was disclosed.

Now the situation in Bulgaria

make Balkaria the Prussia of the Balkans and his hope was and is to be crowned the Czar in St. Sophia, Czar of the restored Byzantine Empire. This ambition explains the Second Balkan War. It led to complete Bulgarian disaster, because Russia, hitherto the champion of Bulgaria, refused to support Ferdinand, permitted Roumania to attack Bulgaria, and thus brought the defeat which led to the inglorious Treaty of Bucharest, by which Bulgaria was short of most of her conquests.

In this war Ferdinand had been driven by his own ambition and by the urgings of Vienna which hoped to destroy the Balkan League, a Russian creation, to undermine Russian influence in the Balkans, and pave the way for Austrian advance through Serbia to Constantinople and Salonica. After the disaster Ferdinand might have lost his throne but for Austria's aid,—aid which he promised to pay for at the proper time and has now paid for in full. But the great disaster to Ferdinand's hopes was a similar disaster to Bulgarian aspirations, founded upon the dream of regaining Macedonia which anciently had been Bulgaria, and occupying the Aegean coast from the Struma to the Maritsa.

By the Treaty of Bucharest something over one million Bulgarians were turned over to Greek, Serb, and Roumania. For this treaty there was Russian warrant and no protest from London and Paris. Henceforth the task of the Bulgars was to regain lost provinces, to have vengeance on Serb and Greek. Until Macedonia and the Kavala-Drama district were regained, there could be no thought of permanent peace or friendly relations with his neighbour.

All this the Allied statesmen only partially grasped. After Turkey entered the war they came to the Balkan with a purpose to restore the old Balkan League by persuading Serbia to give up most of Macedonia and Greece, to surrender Kavala and Drama for promises of territory elsewhere. What Serb and Greek knew was that Bulgaria was pledged to the Austrians in any event and all the smooth promises and pledges of Sofia were merely to gain time. What the Allies would not recognise was that there was no hope in Sofia.

Accordingly they persuaded Serbia to make concessions, but Greece would make none, and Allied urging resulted in a distinct loss of Allied influence. Kavala was a Greek town. The Drama district had been won by battle. Venizelos, in seeking to persuade his countrymen to yield these cities, lost his hold upon Greece. King Constantine, the champion of the Germans, outmaneuvered the Allies by playing upon national desire to hold gained territory, largely Greek in population.

At the appropriate moment Ferdinand threw off the mask, mobilised his armies, and prepared to strike Serbia and stretch out a hand to meet the advancing Germans. The Allies, who had failed to see that this was bound to come, were taken unprepared. They had no armies available to go to the aid of Serbia. They could only rely upon Greece, to promise Greece provinces in Asia Minor and islands in the Aegean, but Greece had to weigh these against the immediate peril of Bulgarian and German armies. Against the Allied promise she could also weigh the pledge of the Kaiser that a neutral Greece would not be troubled.

Thus Bulgaria struck. Greece failed to fulfil the mission expected of her and the ruin of Serbia became inevitable. Always, in attempting to understand the Balkan situation, it must be recognised that for long months Ferdinand continued to convince the Allies that for a price, that they might offer, would sufficient

them, that he deceived and fooled Venizelos. His own sympathy doubtless dictated his action, but who can blame any king, with Bulgaria's fate in his eyes, for declining to risk bringing upon his country the ruin that has afflicted Belgium?

Had the Allies taken the pre-

caution to put 200,000 men in Salonica before Bulgaria mobilised, Venizelos might possibly have prevailed; the Greek people would not have been faced with the danger of fighting the Central Powers, with Bulgaria thrown in, before Allied troops had arrived. Not alone their own fortunes, not alone those of Serbia, but the political power of their best and truest friend in the Near East, Venizelos, was sacrificed by Allied blundering, which cannot be excused and can hardly be satisfactorily explained.

Greece did permit the Allies to send troops to the Serbs. She could only prevent it at grave peril, because all her coasts are open and a quarter of her population live on islands. She was at the mercy of the Allies, but here her assistance ended. Conceivably great Allied victories in the Balkans may enlist her, but such enlistment will probably come only after victory had made Greek help unnecessary. At the critical moment Greece might have thrown 250,000 troops into the field against Bulgaria and saved Serbia, but she would have risked all and she saw, first, that no considerable Allied troops were at hand, and, second, that, in a similar situation Bulgaria has been ruined, nay more, Serbia was about to be destroyed, because of trust in Allied promises.

IV. Greece.
In the case of Greece there was a distinct and decisive popular sentiment in favour of the Allies among the people. The King and his Queen, who was the sister of the Kaiser, were wholly German in their leanings, but Venizelos, the great Cretan statesman, was supreme in the Hellenic Parliament and the advantage was all with Allies.

This advantage they sacrificed when they attempted to restore the old Balkan confederacy and asked Greece to sacrifice a province to this end. Greece was ready to enlist, she was willing to fight for the Allies, but her enemy was Bulgaria. She knew that Bulgaria meant to take Salonica some day. She knew that Ferdinand was pledged to the Austrians. She realised that her future was imperilled if Bulgaria were increased at her expense. She had asked of the Allies that in return for her aid they guarantee her integrity and they had replied by proposing her partition.

Venizelos believed the price was worth paying in view of the gains in sight. He saw Allied protection against both Bulgaria and Italy, and he recognised that the Italian already seated in Rhodes and the Dodecanese, as at Valona, was the true menace to Ferdinand. He might have prevailed had the Allies now entering the Gallipoli campaign succeeded, but instead, while the Greek elections were still in progress, the King having dissolved parliament to prevent Greek enlistment, the Allied fleet met with disaster and the naval campaign was abandoned.

Venizelos came back to power, but only with the understanding that neither Kavala nor Drama should be surrendered. Again Greece was to be had, if the Allies were prepared to have done with the bargaining with Bulgaria. Serbia, now reorganised and ready, asked permission to attack Bulgaria and Greece would have followed. But the Allies hesitated, still believing Ferdinand was playing fair. While they hesitated the land operations at the Dardanelles were undertaken and led to new defeat. Instead of easy conquest there was instant check and permanent deadlock. Greek soldiers and Greek citizens behaved with amazing Anglo-French troops failing against the troops they had defeated with ease two years before. In addition, to swell the account, German victories over Russia began to fill the world and the speedy elimination of Russia seemed in sight.

With the entrance of Bulgaria and the advance of the Austro-German armies, however, a new situation arose. Under Teuton hegemony Bulgaria now threatened to become the great power of the Balkans. She was resolved to take from Roumania the Dobrudja districts seized by Roumania in the Second Balkan War. A victorious Austria, too, would mean the end of all hope of liberating the Roumanians of Bukovina and Transylvania.

In Bucharest the people were almost unanimously in sympathy with the Allies, with France and Italy, Latin sister states. But the court was Germanic, the King a Hohenzollern, and German finance had long ago become predominant at the Roumanian capital and by its influence controlled many politicians, including the premier, Bratianu. Jonesca, playing the part of Venizelos in Greece, struggled to enlist his fellow-countrymen. But the Allies at Bucharest were eager that Bulgaria should be placed in the opening days, and suggested Roumanian retribution. Roumania, like Greece, feared and hated Bulgaria because the Roumanians, like the Greeks, realised the intensity of Ferdinand's ambitions and the completeness of his devotion to the Austro-Germans.

Much harm was done in Bucharest, as in Athens, by the effort to win concessions for a Bulgaria already gone over to the enemy, from nations that were still free to choose. The Roumanian riddle remains insoluble. Ostensibly Roumania has forced the German hand by refusing to permit the passage of German ammunition and troops through her territory, but she has also declined so far to permit Russian troops to go to the aid of Serbia. The *Singapore Free Press* for Christmas and New Year, 1915, says that one considers the effects of which were "catastrophic." Let us hope so. It is just possible that one may now be bound to send a few dozen of each to the Maritsa, the *Singapore Free Press* for the very next week.

Boy Scouts at Singapore.

Scout Captain Frank C. Sands is organising a Camp for the Boy Scouts at Chincoteague, New Year, 1916. He gets more training in the four days in Camp than in four weeks of ordinary training. But there is a little bit—the Camp costs money, and \$50 is rather a large sum to come out of one or two pockets. Only once before has an appeal been made for this object, three years ago, and though this is a bad time for additional appeals (and yet not so bad, if one considers the effects of which were "catastrophic"), the effects of which were "catastrophic," let us hope so. It is just possible that one may now be bound to send a few dozen of each to the Maritsa, the *Singapore Free Press* for the very next week.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

MURDER ALL PRISONERS.

The Yunnan Revolt.

According to official despatches received by the Chinese Government, troops have already been despatched by the Provinces of Szechuan, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan, says the Peking Daily News of January 7, for the joint suppression of the rebels as they refused to lay down their arms peacefully. It is estimated that there are about fifty thousand troops from these four Provinces to attack Yunnan from many sides, so that it will not take much time to suppress the revolt by loyal forces.

In order to facilitate transportation of Government arms and ammunition for loyal troops, all the Customs have been instructed to pass arms officially certified by the Central and Provincial Governments in connection with the Expedition.

The French journal in Peking says that the report in the Chinese Press that the rebels in Yunnan are transporting large quantities of arms through French territory is unfounded, as the Governor of Annam is strictly enforcing the Sino-French Agreement signed in 1886 prohibiting the exportation of arms into China and that recently official sent by Yunnan to Hanoi for the purchase of pistols for the use of the local Police forces have been stopped by the French authorities, who will not allow the exportation of any arms and munitions into Chinese territory through Annam.

According to reliable advices which have reached Peking from Yunnan, there are still a certain portion of troops in Yunnan remaining loyal to the Central Government and who do not favour the actions of Tsai Ao and Tang Chi-yao.

Military Strength of Yunnan. Assuming that Yunnan will have to be subdued by force and, for the moment, no other assumption is possible, it is necessary, says the N. C. Daily News, to form some idea of its military strength. The information available is of a highly contradictory character. A Japanese paper published in Peking, the *Shintenshokai*, estimates the number of troops in the province at about 10,000. The Peking Gazette characterises this estimate as being an obvious exaggeration, and puts the number at 50,000, while a Mandate issued the other day says that the total is not more than 10,000.

Against these various estimates has to be set the fact that the Yunnan troops are officered by men who have received a modern military education. Tsai Ao, Li Lieh-chun and Tang Chi-yao are all men who know their business and their subordinates have, we believe, we are correct in stating, been efficiently trained. Moreover, the province is well supplied with mountain and field guns, rifles and ammunition. It has an arsenal of its own, which is said to be capable of turning out 3,000 rifles a day. It is also alleged to be capable of producing 20,000 rounds of ammunition per day.

If these facts are correct and the men who have revolted have got their hearts in the business, the province is in a position to make a very stiff fight for independence. For ten years past military training has been a special feature of administration. Hsi Liang began this training when he was Viceroy, and his successor, Li Ching-chi, carried on the work.

Economically, the province is not strong. Its principal sources of revenue are the Salt Gabelle, and the tax on tin, and the total derived from them has been estimated at \$300,000 a year.

An asset of the province which must not be lost sight of is its physical formation. Throughout the eastern part are vast plains varying in elevation from 6,500 to 9,800 feet. The northeast is one great mountainous mass rising past steep and exceeding sometimes an altitude of 6,500 feet, while to the west are high ridges separated by deep gorges.

Thus the country is not an easy one in which to conduct offensive military operations. If Kwachow

German Proposal If torture Comes.

SUPPLYING GERMAN WARSHIPS.

Tibetan Conspiracy Trial.

The tenth issue of the German War Essays (Deutsche Kriegsschriften), published by Messrs. Marcus and E. Weber, of Bonn, is a brochure by Dr. Heinz Pothoff, entitled *Volk oder Staat*, and it contains a noteworthy chapter.

"The war of nations requires a more severe method of warfare," from which the following is extracted (says the Swiss correspondent of the Standard):

"Can anyone doubt that the German General Staff will hesitate to employ extreme measures if Germany is ever on the verge of real starvation? Can it be doubted that our General Staff will do anything rather than allow the victorious German armies to be called home from France and Russia and Belgium owing to the lack of food? Will it not adopt the most severe measures rather than submit to peace dictated by starvation?

"Such reprisals are within our reach. If necessary, we must expel all the inhabitants from the territories which our armies have occupied and drive them into the enemies' lines.

"If necessary, we must kill the hundreds of thousands of prisoners who are now consuming our supplies. That would be frightful. But it would be inevitable if there were no other way of holding out."

Mr. Heinz Pothoff, the author of this supremely infamous proposal, is the recognised leader of the Progressive People's party in the Rhineland, and he was a prominent Radical member of the Reichstag from 1903 to 1912.

NEW INVENTION.

Portable Wireless Telephones.

It will apparently soon be possible for a traveller in mid-Atlantic to ring up his home on the telephone, and even for a passenger in a mile-a-minute express to let his wife know that he is bringing a friend home to dinner. The "simply constructed apparatus" which, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has been invented by two Swedish army officers for sending wireless telephone messages from vehicles travelling even at the highest speed is no doubt the logical outcome of the successful experiments in wireless telephony lately made in America, where speech without wire has been achieved.

The "Frame and Sommerstad" apparatus, which, according to the *Stockholm Post*, has been invented by two Swedish army officers for sending wireless telephone messages from vehicles travelling even at the highest speed is no doubt the logical outcome of the successful experiments in wireless telephony lately made in America, where speech without wire has been achieved.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

Warm Debate in U. S. Senate.

Tibetan Conspiracy Trial.

New York, Nov. 28.—One man, Mr. John J. Turney, of Philadelphia, was charged and chartered to the Hamburg-American Line in the early stages of the war as one of the fleet of 16 vessels which the Government chartered to the line having sent to the relief of German prisoners in the Atlantic and Pacific.

The development in the trial on charges of conspiracy of officials of the line came to-day from the lips of Mr. Turney, a frank hostile witness. The concession of the defendants, introduced at an earlier date, shows that the line spent \$545,000 for charters in the cases of these six vessels. The total cost, including supplies, was \$689,602.

The steamships which Mr. Turney chartered to the line were the Hein sailing from Philadelphia, August 6, 1914, for La Guaya; the Nepo, sailing from Philadelphia August 22 for Monroe; the Mowinckel, sailing September 2 from Philadelphia for Monroe; the Units, sailing from Philadelphia September 8 for Cadiz, and the Fram Sommerstad, which took out clearance papers, but did not sail, as their alleged plans to reach German prisoners became known. The Fram took out clearance papers for Pernambuco and the Sommerstad, for Cadiz.

Mr. Turney testified, apparently with great reluctance, that the Filipinos, the recognised leader of the Progressive People's party in the Rhineland, had not yet progressed far enough in governmental affairs to assume control of their own affairs.

Mr. Sherman, a Republican, while not disparaging the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government as much as Mr. Sterling, also stated that, from all available information, it appears that the Filipinos are not yet able to administer an independent government. The United States, he declared, is morally obliged to supervise affairs in the Islands.

False.

"Did you know that these destinations were false?" the Government's counsel asked.

"I did not."

"Did you know these vessels were trying to reach German cruisers in the Atlantic?"

"No."

Mr. Turney was compelled to surrender to the Government's counsel all the correspondence in his possession bearing on the chartering of the vessels. Most of this was correspondence with the name of Captain Bay-Eg, who was usually referred to as "Ran No. 301, 14 Broadway," and also introduced into the case agents of the North German Lloyd.

Mr. Turney, their lawyer, represented them in conference with Hachmeister here and in Philadelphia. A memorandum was drafted, he said, under which the Hamburg-American

line guaranteed to pay the full value of each steamer in case it should be seized and sold, but new exigencies prevented their sailing, and finally plans were abandoned. The steamers, however, had previously taken out clearance papers for Brazilian ports.

"Hachmeister told me," Mr. Bullowa testified, "that the steamers were to meet German vessels off the coast of Brazil and transfer their cargoes to the German vessels."

Refused to obey German agent Olaf Neidson, commander of the Nepo, was a kid to tell what happened after he left Philadelphia.

"My supercargo, Mr. Fleur, told me that we expected to meet a German cruiser," Captain Neidson said. "I learned later that the cruiser was the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, which was sunk some time afterward by the High Flyer." Fleur wanted me to go to Cape Verde Islands, but I told him I wouldn't do it."

It developed that captain and supercargo had their own ideas where they were going and that the captain refused to obey the captain's orders. Finally the crew sailed home empty, her cargo

completely spoiled.

Concerning the defences of

which bounds Yunnan on the east, remains loyal, the Government's troops will no doubt be able to do the work assigned to them, especially as that work is likely to consist mainly of holding strategic points.

But if Kwachow, the military

problem will at once become very

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

THE CABINET SLACKERS.

The Resistance to Aliens.

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THE CABINET SLACKERS.

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1)

THE RUSSIANS

ENEMIES BECOMING ALARMED.

January 13, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says a Petrograd telegram states that in order to cope with the Russian offensive the Austrians are recalling four divisions from the Balkans, and two from the Italian front. The Germans are bringing up eight divisions from the Balkans and even the French front is said to have been tapped. Large enemy reinforcements appeared on the extreme right of the southern Russian front. The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czernowitz, and the public services and hospitals are being removed to Hungary.

January 14, 1.30 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states that the Black Sea torpedo boats destroyed an enemy submarine off the Anatolian coast, and likewise destroyed two colliers. The enemy twice unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate the offensive north-east of Czernowitz. We drove out the enemy from part of the trenches which we occupied. The Turks are endeavouring to fortify positions on the river Arkhava in the Caucasus, but have been dispersed. There have been encounters with strong Kurdish forces in the region of Ardjusche.

THE TRADE WAR.

WHAT AUSTRALIA IS DOING

January 13, 6.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that, replying to resolutions passed by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, with the object of preventing Germany regaining Australian trade after the war, the Hon. T. Hughes said it would be incredible folly if victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities. The war must be carried on in the industrial field as determinedly as the battlefield. He had not favoured trade with Germany at any time.

THE EMPIRE'S PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE OF DOMINION PREMIERS URGED.

January 13, 7.30 p.m.
Speaking at a luncheon, at the National Liberal Club, to Sir George H. Reid, Lord Islington said that he hoped, in the course of the year a conference of Dominion Premiers would be held with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic and defensive problems, and that the members of the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open the doors to India, which contributed her full share in the great Imperial ordeal, and whose interests in the future would be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial conference would be complete which did not include India (cheers). Sir George Reid said that after the war there must be a re-adjustment of inter-imperial relations, which must never be the subject of party conflicts. After the magnificent loyalty of our fellow subjects in India, we must be more anxious than ever to assist in the development of that part of the Empire, as well as every other part as rapidly as possible.

KAISER'S ILLNESS.

FAMILY SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

January 13, 8.20 p.m.
An Italian wireless message states that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the Kaiser's illness. Other reports state that the whole family has been called to Berlin.

THE PRUSSIAN DICT.

THE RE-OPENING SPEECH.

January 13, 9.40 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that a feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day was the absence of the Kaiser. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, delivered the opening speech and said:—"The Kaiser charged me to open the Diet in his name." In his speech he declared that it was the enemies who were responsible for the fact that the peoples of Europe were still tearing themselves to pieces. He proceeded to say that Providence was subjecting the German people to an iron test. Great things had been done, but great things were still required. Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements as a prelude to the announcement of an additional income-tax and other increased taxation, which was accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the Legislature. A significant passage says the entire masshood was capable of bearing arms and protecting the State. At the conclusion of the speech he appealed for sustained sacrifice and resolution, saying that what the enemies represent as compulsion is "liberty based on order."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE PREMIER.

ESCAPES ASSASSIN'S BOMBS.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokio states that a man threw bombs at the Premier, who escaped.

CONSULAR ARRESTS.

FRENCH RETALIATION.

January 14, 1.20 a.m.
The Turkish official in charge of the archives of the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested as a retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE ANOTHER ARMY.

January 14, 3.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Melbourne states that the campaign to raise an additional 50,000 men was opened in the Town Hall. Hon. Mr. Hughes said it is not for Australia to criticise the British leaders but to do its best, unmindful of anything else. A motion pledging support was carried with enthusiasm.

THE ITALIANS.

January 14, 3.15 a.m.
A Rome communiqué reports that there have only been lively artillery exchanges at various points. The Italian artillery caught troops revictualling and columns on the march in the Roder valley and in the vicinity of Seebach, dispersing them.

NEW LIEUT-GENERAL.

January 14, 3.15 p.m.
Sir Alexander John Godley has been gazetted as temporary Lieutenant-General while commanding an army corps.

Lieut-General Godley joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1886, and saw service in Africa. He was Staff Officer to Gen. Baden-Powell and Plumer, commanded a Rhodesian brigade, was on the staff at Aldershot, commanding M.L at Aldershot till 1903, Commandant M.L Longmoor 1903-6, M.J. General of Imperial General Staff and G.O.C. New Zealand forces, 1910.]

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION.

January 14, 7.25 a.m.
A telegram from Ottawa states that the Duke of Connaught, at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. The Duke referred to the unflinching devotion of India and the Dominions in co-operating with Great Britain to achieve common defence and liberties.

ENEMY DEPORTEES.

ARRIVAL AT FLUSHING.

January 14, 7.25 a.m.
Four hundred and eighty-seven enemy deportees from India who were transported on the s.s. Golconde have arrived at Flushing.

THE DARDANELLES.

KAISER'S GRATIFICATION.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser telegraphed to the Sultan an expression of his great satisfaction over the enemy's evacuation of Gallipoli.

ITALIAN STEAMER WITH GUNS.

RELEASED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.
A wire from Washington states that the Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer, Giuseppe Verdi, mounting two guns, on assurances that they are only to be used for defence.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

KILL ANOTHER AMERICAN.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.
A report reaches Washington that another American has been killed by Mexican bandits.

SIR JOHN FRENCH ENTERTAINED.

WAR REVOLUTIONISED.

January 14, 7.50 a.m.
General Sir John French was the guest at luncheon of the Faber-Mosher Company, and said in the course of a speech that nobody who had not seen could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionised. Sir Evelyn Wood paid a tribute to Viscount French and told an incident of how at a critical moment in a certain battle a shell stunned a trusted General. Sir John French happened to be on the spot, took personal charge of the subordinate army and made dispositions by which the Germans were thrown back.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

A Large Quantity of Wines and
Spirits to be sold without Reserve.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY

the 19th January 1916
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street

10 Cases Claret (Ch. Lafite, Ch.

Palmar etc)

15 do Burgundy (Volnay, Nuits,

Beaune & Pommard)

10 do Red and White Sparkling

Burgundy

10 do Champagne

6 do White Wines

22 do Italian Vermouth

Also

19 Cases Guinness' Stout (pints

& splits)

4 do Bass Ale

And

40 Cases Scotch Whisky (various

brands)

On view from Friday 14th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer

Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price

"COMET."

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

NOTICES

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desirous to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the
intended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

MEE CHEUNG.

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of

GANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Prop-

erty, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident

System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-

plication).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertakers and Executors.

SHEWAN, TOMPKIN & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.

NOTICE.

General Manager.

18 B. H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DE. VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

With his Company of Song, Dance and Musical Artists
Tableau Vivants, etc.

MOVING THEATRE

KOWLOON.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY.

TWO PERFORMANCES

5 and 9.15 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th JANUARY

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY

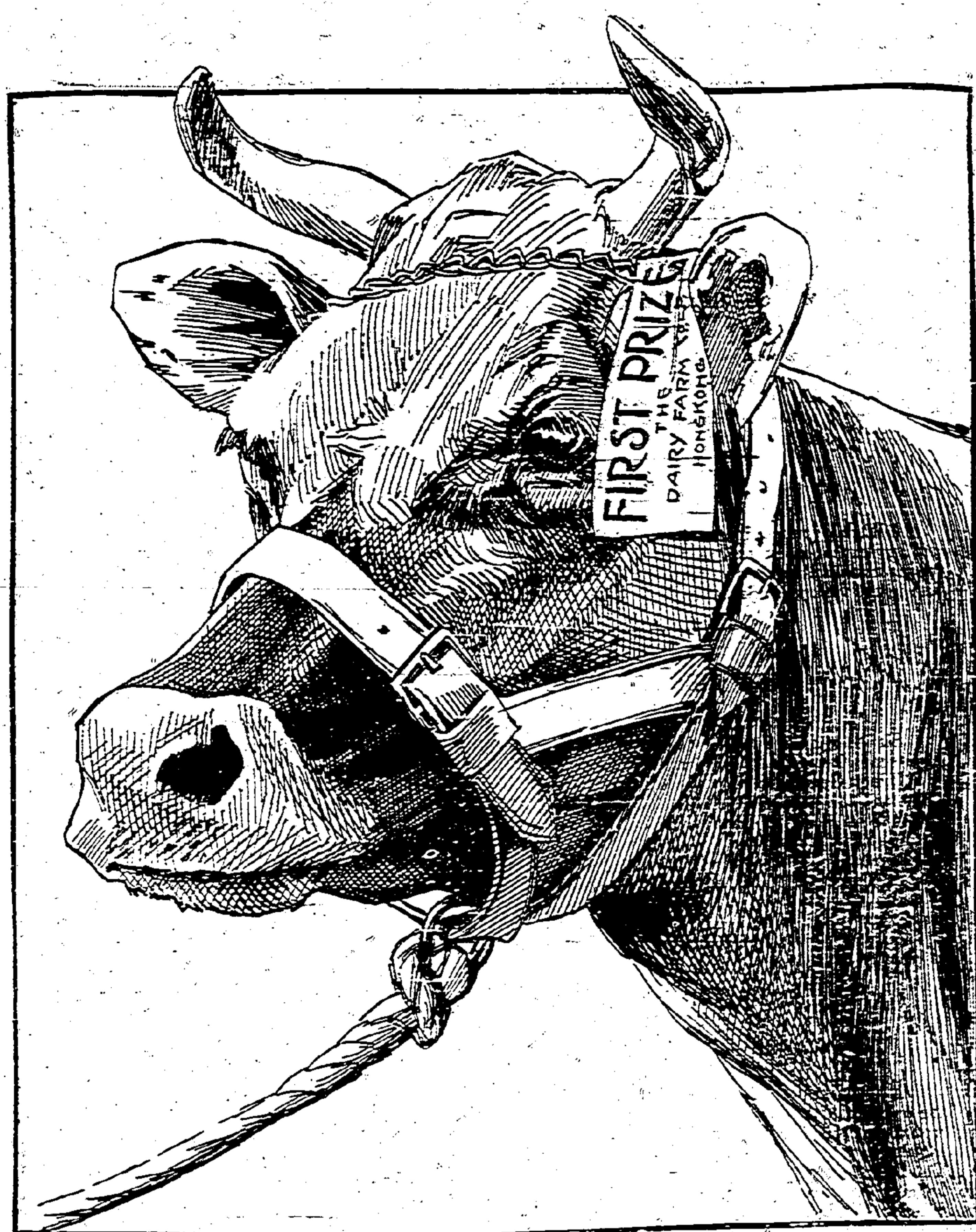
COMMENCING 6 P.M.

All performances : 2 solid hours entertainment

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Evening 9.15 p.m. | Matinees 5 or 6 p.m. |
| 1st Class | 1.50 |
| 2nd | 1.00 |
| 3rd | .50 |
| Gallery (Asiatics only) | .20 |
| Children under | |

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK
IS
MILK.
WE USE
NO PRESERVATIVE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SELLERS S-SALES E-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

| STOCK | To-day's Closing Prices | Number of Shares | 1914. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1915. | | Last Dividend and Date |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|---|--------|--------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Par Paid Up | Highest Lowest Since 16th May. | Highest Lowest Since 14th May. | 16th May. | 14th May. | to now | to now | | |
| Banks. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | \$300 b. \$73/10 | 120,000 \$125 all | 855 July. | 700 Oct. | 845 x div. 790 c. div. | { \$2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15 | | | | | |
| Marine Insurances. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. | 413 b. | 10,000 \$250 50 | 350 Dec. | 305 Oct. | 425 | 360 | { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. | | | | |
| North China Ins. Co., Ltd. | 182 1/2 s. | 10,000 \$15 53 | 145 May | 133 Jan. | 180 | 160 | { Final of 18 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914 | | | | |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. | 912 1/2 b. | 12,400 \$250 100 | 847 April | 700 Oct. | 897 | 855 | { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914 | | | | |
| Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. | 265 | 12,000 \$100 60 | 210 April | 192 1/2 Jan. | 270 | 225 | { Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914 | | | | |
| Fire Insurances. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. | 152 1/2 b. | 20,000 \$100 20 | 160 July | 140 Oct. | 152 | 130 | \$9 for 1913 | | | | |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. | 410 b. | 8,000 \$250 50 | 395 Feb. | 365 April | 420 | 385 | \$27 for 1913 | | | | |
| Shipping. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. | 113 b. | 20,000 \$50 all | 36 Mar. | 27 1/2 Nov. | 114 | 45 | \$4 for year ending 30/6/15 | | | | |
| Hongkong, C. & M. S. Co., Ltd. | 20 1/2 b. | 50,000 \$15 all | 29 1/2 Jan. | 22 Dec. | 23 | 19 | { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14 | | | | |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. [Combined \$181 b. Deferred \$188 b. Preferred \$33 Ld.] | 60,000 25 { \$60,000 25 } all | 79 Jan. | 50 Sept. | 178 | 96 | { 5/8 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. for year 1914 quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H.K. from 29.9.15 as interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined a/c paid in London 29.9.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 1/15. | | | | | |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. | 76 s. | 3,797,610 £1 al | 106 Feb. | 70 Sept. | 90/- x div. 82/- x div. | { Interim of 2/- (Coupon No 25) making 7/- for 1915 | | | | | |
| Star-Ferry Company, Ltd. | 37 s. | 40,000 \$10 al | 49 Mar. | 40 Nov. | 39 | 32 | { \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15 | | | | |
| Refineries. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China S. Refining Co., Ltd. | 130 b. | 20,000 \$100 all | 96 Feb. | 70 Nov. | 134 | 111 | \$3 for 1912 | | | | |
| Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. | 37 s. | 7,000 \$100 all | 31 Jan. | 17 Dec. | 46 | 27 1/2 | \$3 for 1897 | | | | |
| Mining. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kailan Mining Admin. 30/- Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ltd. | 1,000,000 £1 all | 47 Feb. | 33/6 Dec. | 33/5 | 30/- | { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) | | | | | |
| Tronoh Mines Ltd. | 35 n. | 200,000 £1 all | 370 Jan. | 190 Nov. | 4 | 32 1/2 | 1/2 for 1909 | | | | |
| Ural Caspians | 27 b. | 160,000 £1 all | 39/6 Nov. | 50 Dec. | 32/6 | 25 1/2 b. | { 1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15 1/2 interim 1915 | | | | |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & W. G. Co., Ltd. | 77 s. | 60,000 \$50 all | 69 Jan. | 73 Nov. | 81 1/2 | 68 | \$3.50 for year 1914 | | | | |
| H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd. | 82 1/2 old ex 78 new | 60,000 \$50 all | 77 Jan. | 53 Oct. | 88 1/2 | 57 | \$3 dividend for year 1914 | | | | |
| Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. | 60 b. | 55,700 £100 all | 60 July | 50 Dec. | 63 1/2 | 49 ex div. | Tls. 3 for year ending 30/4/15 | | | | |
| Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. | 92 b. | 36,000 £100 all | 70 1/2 Jan. | 82 1/2 Dec. | 93 1/2 | 80 | Tls. 5 for 1914 | | | | |
| Lands, Hotels and Buildings. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo French Lands | 94 | 13,000 £100 £100 | 128 July | 120 Dec. | 94 | 94 | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14 | | | | |
| H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. | 108 b. | 20,000 \$50 50 | 128 July | 120 Dec. | 116 | 112 | { \$2.50 for half year ending 1.30.6.15 | | | | |
| H'kong Land Investment Co. | 104 b. | 50,000 \$100 all | 117 1/2 July | 98 Nov. | 108 | 83 | 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15 | | | | |
| Ephreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. | 86 80 s. | 150,000 \$10 all | 92 1/2 Jan. | 7 Nov. | 72 | 61 1/2 | 45 cents for year 1914 | | | | |
| K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. | 40 b. | 6,000 \$50 30 | 45 Jan. | 44 Feb. | 40 | 40 | \$3 for 1914 | | | | |
| Shanghai Lands | 107 b. | 78,000 £150 all | 98 Dec. | 89 Oct. | 106 | 101 | { Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15 | | | | |
| West Point Building Co., Ltd. | 81 b. | 12,000 \$50 all | 73 June | 66 Feb. | 81 | 70 | \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15 | | | | |
| H'kong Central Estates | 103 b. | 10,000 \$100 all | 73 June | 66 Dec. | 103 | 100 | \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14 | | | | |
| Cotton Mills. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. | 150 s. | 20,000 £50 all | 148 July | 135 May | 186 | 135 | Tls. 16 for year ending 31/10/15 | | | | |
| Kung Yik | 15 s. | 75,000 £10 all | 142 Jan. | 11 Mar. | 17 | 13 1/2 | 1/2 for year ending 30/11/14 | | | | |
| Laou Kung Mow | 71 b. | 2,100 £100 all | 110 Feb. | 70 May | 89 b. | 80 | Tls. 12 for 1913 | | | | |
| Shanghai Cottons | 192 b. | 40,000 £50 all | 135 Feb. | 70 Nov. | 105 | 90 | { Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15 | | | | |
| Yangtszeapoos | 6 b. | 175,000 £5 all | — | — | 61 | 54 1/2 | | | | | |
| China Borneo Company, Ltd. | 102 1/2 s. | 60,000 \$15 all | 12 May | 10 Dec. | 10 | 85 | cents for 1914 | | | | |
| China Light & Power Co., Ltd. | 4.80 b. | 50,000 \$5 all | 47 1/2 July | 4 April | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 6% for year ending 28.2.06 | | | | |
| Do. (Spec. shares) | 50,000 \$1 all | 50,000 \$1 all | — | — | 50,000 | 50,000 | | | | | |
| China Prot. L. & M. Co., Ltd. | 10 b. | 125,000 £10 all | 9 Jan. | 7 Nov. | 10 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 70 cts. for 1914 | | | | |
| Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. | 29 b. | 40,000 £10 6 | 39 June | 35 Aug. | 24 | 31 | \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15 | | | | |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. | 102.20 s. | 400,000 £10 all | 650 Jan. | 5 Dec. | 11 | 670 | 50 cts. for 1914 | | | | |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. | 43 1/2 b. | 60,000 £70 all | 49 Jan. | 36 Nov. | 45 | 39 | \$2.00 per share for 1914 | | | | |
| Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. | 190 n. | 6,500 £25 all | 21 1/2 July | 174 Dec. | 190 | 184 | Interim of \$2 account 1915 | | | | |
| Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. | 31 b. | 60,000 £10 all | 25 June | 22 Apr. | 43 1/2 | 25 | Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15 | | | | |
| Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. | 53 b. | 325,000 £5/- all | 12 1/2 July | 7 Feb. | 5.90 | 4.80 | { \$10 1/2 for 1914 | | | | |
| Langkats | 37 1/2 b. | 250,000 £10 all | 64 1/2 Mar. | 28 Dec. | 42 | 36 1/2 | { Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913 | | | | |
| Peak Tramway Co. (Old) | 10 b. | 25,000 £10 all | 10 1/2 Jan. | 9 1/2 June | 10 | 9 | { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 31.12.14 | | | | |
| Do. (New) | 85 cts. b. | 50,000 £10 \$1 | 23 cts. Jan. | 75 cts. Dec. | 1 | 80 | 80 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15 | | | | |
| Philippines Ld. | 44 b. | 75,000 £10 all | — | — | 4 | 4 | None | | | | |
| H. Price & Co., Ltd. | 55 b. | 12,000 £10 10 | — | — | 5 | 5 | \$1.50 for 1910 | | | | |
| Societes du Tonkin | 20 b. | 13,200 £50 all | — | — | 20 | 20 | None | | | | |
| Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. | 32 b. | 20,000 £5 all | 5.00 June | 4 Nov. | 3 1/2 | 3.00 | 25 cts. for year ending 31.7.15 | | | | |
| Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. | 116 s. | 27,723 £10 all | 22 1/2 Feb. | 17 Jan. | 18 | 16 | { \$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914 | | | | |
| Watson and Co., Ltd. | 86.85 s. | 90,000 £10 all | 8 1/2 April | 6.90 Dec. | 6.90 | 6.75 | { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14 | | | | |
| William Powell, Limited | 55 b. | 21,000 £7 all | 9 1/2 Jan. | 6 1/2 Dec. | 7 | 5 1/2 | | | | | |
| S. C. Morning Post | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road; ON LEE Compradore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHEUNG; Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW Compradore, Haiphong Road, LIM KEE Compradore, Macao

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each or 30 Meals for \$2.00 good for any meal or à la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own made Pork Sausages and Pork Pie, Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Gr. and Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea, Minerals and soft drinks' of every description.

Just give us a Trial and you will be more than Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND

14 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

in which it holds the share of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914 \$1,970,67

I.—Authorized Capital \$6,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$5,437,578

II.—Fire Funds \$1,970,67

III.—Life and Annuity Funds \$17,671,50

Sinking Fund Account \$12,250

\$23,370,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,331,576

Life and Annuity Branches \$2,241,553

Marine Department \$37,233

Other Receipts \$47,940

\$5,239,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.



AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS

WHITEWAY'S CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs, such as the Savoy, Claridge's, the Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park, Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHARE HOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWERAY'S NOTIOE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January 1916.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to smoky subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services in Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape DIAMANT Radio Telegraph Station. Communication restored.

MAILS DUE.

Manila, Mexico Mar. 13th Jan. Shanghai, Kincow, 15th Jan. Shanghai, Shantung, 16th Jan. English, Sardinia, 19th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines 1st Per LOONGSANG, 13th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) — Per LUCHOW, 15th Jan. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moi, Victoria, Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada — Per SADOM, 16th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui — Per KALIO M. 16th Jan. 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Hoikow & Haiphong — Per TAKSANG, 17th Jan. 7 a.m.

Hoikow & Haiphong — Per KELJO M. 17th Jan. 7 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok — Per WAISHING, 17th Jan. 11 a.m.

Austria — New Zealand via Sydney, Adelaidia and Western Australia — via Melbourne — Per EMPIRE 17th Jan. 10 a.m.

Amoy — Per TAIWAN KART, 17th Jan. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAIHONG, 18th Jan. 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Europe via Siberia — Per YINGCHOW, 18th Jan. 3 p.m.

[Shanghai, Br. P.O. Saturday, 22nd Jan.]

Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai & N. China — Per YOCHOW, 18th Jan. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippines 1st — Per TEAN, 19th Jan. 3 a.m.

THURSDAY, 20th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui & Tabo — Per SOSHU M. 20th Jan. 7 a.m.

Haiphong — Per KAIKONG, 20th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow & Batavia — Per S. JACOB, 20th Jan. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 21st Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAITAN, 21st Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Jan.

Philippines 1st — Per TADING, 25th Jan. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAIHONG, 25th Jan. 1 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 16th Jan., 1916.

METEOROLOGICAL.

From 16th to 16th Jan., 1916.

Barometer 30.28 30.30 30.22

Temperature 57 57 55

Humidity 65 67 63

Wind Direction ESE NE N

Force 3 2 2

Weather b o b

Rain — — —

Highest temp. of Temperature on the 16th 62

Lowest temp. on the 16th 55

H.K. Observatory, 14th January.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director

THE SINCERE CO.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE

KNOWN TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES Moderate.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yinchow, Br. 1st 1916. R. L. Jones, 14th Jan. — Shanghai, Foochow, 13th Jan. — R. & S.

Tean, Br. 1st 1916. Foochow, 14th Jan. — Manila, 13th Jan. Gen. R. & S.

DEPARTED.

Chiyo Maru, Jan. 14th 1916. E. Bent, 14th Jan. — San Francisco, 15th Dec. Gen. T.N.

Sohn Maru, Jan. 1st 1916. A. Kobayashi, 14th Jan. — Swatow, 13th Jan. Gen. O.S.E.

Volcana, Dut. 1st 1916. I. van Krieken, 14th Jan. — Foochow, 15th Jan. Ballast — A. P.C.

Chiyoshi, LMS. E. Walker, 14th Jan. — Hongk. 15th Jan. Coal — J. M. & Co.

Itoia, Br. 1st 1916. R. S. Butler, 14th Jan. — 10th Jan. Gen. D. S. & Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 16th at 12.15—The anticyclone has again weakened slightly and spread eastward.

A slight increase of pressure is shown in all districts, except into China where it is still weak.

A shallow depression lies over the Visayas.

Moderate to light moonlight may be expected along the east coast of China, and strong moonlight over the China Sea.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 14th January, a.m.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

For Steamer To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI, Moi, Kobe and Yokohama.

LONDON & Bombay, via Suez, Perg, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHANGHAI, Moi, Sardin